

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

An Exhaustive Report Presented to Parliament by the Three Judges.

The report of Judges Hanan, Day and Smith, the Special Commission appointed to investigate the charges made against the Parnell members of the House of Commons, was presented to the House February 12th.

The report occupies 162 pages. Each member of the House against whom charges were made is treated separately. The judges find that the speeches made by many of the Parnellites were intended to bring about the separation of Ireland from England, and that the speeches of others, in view of the state of the country, were calculated to foment crime, as the speakers must have known.

In the opening of the report the judges refer to the unprecedented character of the inquiry. The history of the actions of the leaders of the Irish party from 1877 is recited and the relations that existed between the founders of the Land League and the Fenians and Irish-Americans traced. Referring to boycotting, the report declares that instances adduced before the Commission proved that it constituted a system of intimidation of the most severe and cruel character. The boycott combination was illegal both in its objects and the means adopted to carry it out. It was an elaborate, all-pervading tyranny, aiming to injure landlords as a class and drive them out of the country. This action of the League far exceeded the limits of the just force of public opinion and created well-grounded terror in the minds of those suffering under it.

The Commission comes to the conclusion that this was the intention of those devising and carrying out the system, and says: "In our judgment, the leaders of the League, thus combining to carry out the boycott, were guilty of criminal conspiracy."

Under the charge of disseminating newspapers tending to incite to crime, the report lays stress upon the fact that Parnell did not produce a report of any speech wherein he denounced the use of dynamite; also, no denunciation by Parnell of the action of the physical force party in Ireland and America has been given in evidence. Parnell admitted that he was unable to say he had, by speech or action, found any fault with the Fenian organization.

The commission rejects the suggestions that crime was caused by secret societies; by the compensation for disturbance bill; or that the decrease of crime after July, 1882, was due to the Arrears of Rent Act, and adds: "The question is not whether other causes can be suggested, the fact being that the increase from 1879 to 1882, though not exclusively ascribed to agitation, was mainly due to the action of the League and its founders and leaders. In the judgment of the Court, the denunciations of crime quoted for the defense were of little avail, because, contemporaneously with them, the leaders and organizers were carrying on the agitation, by means of speeches and conduct tending to encourage crime. The sentiment in Ireland against aiding the police in discovering criminals was not confined to the ignorant, but extended to those from whose education juster views of duty should prevail. Proof had been given that the League systematically and indiscriminately defrayed the expenses of the defense of persons charged with agrarian crime. The knowledge that such assistance will in all cases be afforded must have the effect of encouraging persons so disposed to commit outrages. The same observation applies to the support of their families. A number of books and documents, which, if produced, might have thrown light upon the League's proceedings, were not produced. Generally we have not received from Parnell and the officers of the Land League the assistance we were entitled to expect in the investigation of the League's accounts."

The report proceeds to trace the course of the League's movements in America and its connection with the Clan-na-Gael. Touching the contradictory evidence of Le Caron and Parnell over the interview in the corridor of the House of Commons in 1881, the balance of probabilities was in favor of the accuracy of Le Caron's statement. It was highly probable that Parnell would say to any one whom he regarded as a member of the physical force party in America that an understanding ought to be brought about between that party and Parnell and his supporters in the League. It was also probable Parnell would mention Devoy as the person best able to arrange such an understanding, for Devoy had been among the principal agents through whom the support of the Fenians had been obtained. The purpose of such an alliance may be disputed, but the desire of Parnell and Davitt that the parties of physical force and open political movement should act in harmony has been proved by Devoy's letter, corroborated by Le Caron. It is not improbable that conversing with the supposed revolutionist (Le Caron) Parnell expressed himself so as to leave the impression that he agreed with those who favored revolution. The mass of evidence proved that the Irish League in America had been directed by the Clan-na-Gael and had been actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamite for the destruction of life and property in England. It further proved that while the Clan-na-Gael controlled the League in America, these organizations concurrently collected sums amounting to over \$300,000 for a fund wherefrom payment should be made to Irish members of the House of Commons. It has not, however, been proved that Parnell knew the position of the Clan-na-Gael. The circulars of that body, besides the evidence of Le Caron showing its operations, were kept secret. The greatest interest centers in the final conclusions, which are as follows: "First—We find that the respondents, members of Parliament, were not members of a conspiracy having for its object the establishment of the absolute independence of Ireland; but we find that some of them, together with Davitt, established and joined a Land League with the intention, by its means, to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. "Second—The respondents did enter into a conspiracy to promote, by a system of coercion and intimidation, agrarian agitation for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling from the country Irish landlords. "Third—The charge that, after denouncing certain crimes in public they afterwards led their supporters to be-

lieve that such denunciation was not sincere, is not established.

"We entirely acquit Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of insincerity in their denunciation of the Phoenix Park murders, and we find that the face-simile letter, upon which the charge against Parnell was chiefly based, is a forgery. The respondents did disseminate a newspaper tending to incite sedition and the commission of other crimes. The respondents did not directly incite any persons to the commission of crime other than intimidation, but did incite to intimidation, and the consequence was that crimes and outrages were committed by persons so incited.

"As to the allegation that the respondents did nothing to prevent crime, and expressed no bona fide disapproval of crime, some of the respondents—in particular Michael Davitt—did express bona fide disapproval of crime and outrage, but the respondents did not denounce the system of intimidation which led to crime and outrage, but persisted in this abstention from denunciation with a knowledge of its effect. The respondents defended persons charged with agrarian crimes, and supported their families, but it is not proved that they subscribed to testimonials for or were intimately associated with notorious criminals.

"As to the allegation that the respondents made payments to compensate persons who have been injured in the commission of crime, we find that they did make such payments.

"As to the allegation that the respondents invited the assistance and co-operation of, and accepted subscriptions and money from, known advocates of crime and of the use of dynamite, we find that the respondents did invite the assistance and co-operation of, and accept subscriptions of money from, Patrick Ford—known as an advocate of crime and dynamite; but it has not been proved that the respondents knew that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the Land League, or was collecting money for a parliamentary fund; but it has been proved that the respondents invited and obtained the assistance and co-operation of the physical force party in America—including the Clan-na-Gael—and, in order to obtain that assistance, abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party.

"Besides, there remain three specific charges against Parnell personally, viz: "A.—That at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boynton had been organizing outrages, and, therefore, wished to use them to put down outrages. Not proved.

"B.—That Parnell was intimate with leading Invidious; that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, 1882, and that he recognized the Phoenix Park murder as their handiwork. We find that there is no foundation for this charge, and that the Invidious were not a branch of the Land League.

"C.—That Parnell by opportune remittance enabled F. Byrne to escape from justice to France. We find that Parnell did not make any remittance to enable Byrne to escape from justice.

"Regarding two special charges against Davitt—that he was a Fenian and assisted in the formation of the Land League with money contributed for the purpose of outrage and crime, and that he was in close and intimate association with the party of violence in America, and was mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance of the party and the Parnellite and Home Rule party in America—we find it proved that Davitt was in America and received money from the skirmishing fund contributed for the purpose of outrage. This was not, however, for the formation of the Land League itself but for the promotion of agitation leading up to it. We find also that he was in such close and intimate association with the party of violence in America and was the main mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance referred to.

Interesting to Chess Players.

Following are a few selections from gems by Steinitz the great chess player: The skillful management of pawns is one of the most important items in the conduct of the game.

As long as the three pawns on either wing remain unmoved, there is no weak square or "hole" on the side that takes that precaution.

The term "hole" means a square on the third or fourth row in front of a pawn after the two adjoining pawns have been moved or captured.

As a rule it is inadvisable to advance any pawn beyond the fourth square, for the further a pawn is advanced into the hostile camp the sooner he becomes liable to capture.

The K P and Q P will have to be moved early in the majority of the openings, in order to free the pieces on each side, but we would lay it down as a rule that they are the only ones that ought to be moved in the early part of the game, for various reasons.

H P to K 4, I P to K 4; 2 P to Q B 4, there are already two holes in White's camp—namely, at Q 3 and Q 4. They will remain all the more dangerous as long as the adverse Q P remains Q 3, for that P stops the advance of the two hostile ones.

The Kt is only very slightly stronger than three pawns.

The Kt's are well adapted for entering into a "hole" or weak square of the adverse game, especially when supported by pawns on either side.

Death of Rev. James Ely.

The Rev. James Ely died at Thompsonville, Ct., January 20th, aged 91. He came to these islands with the second band of missionaries, arriving in 1823, and was stationed first at Waima, Kanai; then in 1824 at Kaaawa, where he received Queen Kapiolani into church membership; then at Honolulu, returning to the States on account of ill health in 1828, and was pastor of the church in Bolton, Conn., for sixteen years. Ill health again caused retirement from regular ministerial duties. In 1850, with two other ministers, he organized the Presbyterian church of Hartford.

His first wife (Louisa Everest) died in 1849, and in 1852 he married Mrs. Sibyl Metcalf, who died last October. He was gentle, loving, earnest, faithful, blessed in his work here and in the home land, and after years of increasing infirmity, he passed in extreme old age from the cares of earth to the rewards of the world beyond.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27, 1890.

Our last circular was dated January 30th, per Australia.

SUGAR.—The principal item of importance in the local market has been the appointment of a receiver over the American Refinery by Judge Wallace on the 17th inst., which has resulted in this refinery being closed and the sale of refined sugars stopped. A writ however has been issued by the Supreme Court, returnable on March 3rd, restraining Judge Wallace and Patrick Reddy, the receiver, from interfering in any manner with the works of the refinery, and ordering them to show cause why this order should not be made permanent.

Until the decision, March 3rd, the refinery will continue closed. In consequence of above, the market for refined has been very unsettled.

On the 6th inst. prices of refined were reduced 1/2c. per lb. on all grades, and on the 14th inst. another reduction of 1/2c. was made.

Since the decision against the American Refinery, prices have been advanced, and we quote for principal grades to-day as follows: Cube 7c., gran. 6 1/2c., ex. C. 5 1/2c. and gol. C. 5 1/2c.

Cuba Basis.—According to sales of Cuba Centrifugals in New York, the basis declined 3rd inst. to 5.9-16c. for 96 deg. test, 12th inst. advanced to 5.65 and 19th declined to 5 1/2c. Since the 19th there have been no sales reported that would affect the basis.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

The New York market has continued in much the same condition as last advised. There has been a good demand for refined, but the competition between the trust and independent refineries has reduced the price, which is now lower than at any time last year, while the margin between raw and refined is only 1/2c., against 1 1/2c. last year. In raws the same indifference prevails which has characterized the market for some time past.

Buyers show little disposition to stock liberally for future requirements. The tendency of such a policy is to discourage consignments, and consequently the spot supply in first hands remains small. Direct importations keep refiners well supplied.

Advices from London and other European markets have ruled firm during the month, and this has had a tendency to strengthen the views of sellers in New York, so that the price of raw, notwithstanding the general inactivity of the market, has shown very little change.

The advance in the European markets is due to increased consumption and small offerings of cane sugar.

The surplus of sugar in the world is confined to the beet countries entirely. The United States has virtually no stock, and about 1,200,000 tons to purchase during the year, which will be supplied as much as possible from the cane producing countries and the balance from European beets.

The fluctuations in beets in the London market since our advices of the 8th inst. per Mariposa, are as follows: Feb. 10th 11s 10 1/2d, 11th 12s 1 1/2d, 12th 12s 4 1/2d, 14th 12s 3d, 15th 12s 1 1/2d, 19th, 12s, 20th 12s 1 1/2d, 21st 12s 3d, 24th 12s 4 1/2d. Since the 24th quotations have remained unchanged.

Total stocks in all the principal countries by latest uneven dates to February 13th was 1,345,380 tons against 1,042,550 tons same time last year.

Stock at four ports U. K. February 8th was 162,399 tons against 158,385 tons last year.

Our latest telegram from New York of to-day reports no sales of centrifugals. Granulated and beets unchanged.

Trusting certificates 6 1/2c. Owing to delays in the overland mails, we are without the latest mail advices from N. Y. at this writing.

RICE.—The market has continued to improve, and owing to smaller consignments by the steamer Australia than anticipated, holders have been able to advance the price still farther. We quote for best quality Hawaiian to-day five cents sixty days, and sales have been made at this figure.

Flour—G. G. Ex. Fam. 4.20 per bbl. f.o.b. El Dorado 3.25 per bbl. f.o.b. Crown 4.15 per bbl. f.o.b.

Barley—No. 1 feed 80c. per ctl. f.o.b. Granulated or rolled 17.50 per ton f.o.b. Bran—Coarse 12.50. Fine 12.00 per ton f.o.b.

Middlings—17.50 per ton f.o.b. Oats—Good feed 1.35 @ 1.37 1/2. Choice 1.42 1/2 per ctl. f.o.b.

Wheat—Good chicken 1.30. Milling 1.35 per ctl. f.o.b. Hay—Good 12 @ 12.50. Choice 13.50 per ton f.o.b.

Lime—I. X. L. 1.50. Other brands 1.40 per bbl. f.o.b.

CHARTERS.—There was a little better feeling the first part of the month, and iron ships were closed at 38s. 9d. U. K., Havre or Antwerp, but the English market having weakened, last rates are 37s. 6d. for iron and 34s. for wood, same range. Disengaged list keeps down, in port, and with pleasant weather for a week or two, we should rapidly decrease our loading fleet. For lumber business Puget Sound loading we quote to Melbourne 67s. 6d., Sydney 50s., Adelaide 67s. 6d., west coast South America, Valparaiso for 60s. @ 62s. 6d.

EXCHANGE.—On New York regular 25c. Telegraphic 35 @ 40c. London sixty days sight 4.83 @ 4.83 1/2. Sight 4.86 1/2 @ 4.87.

Robert Louis Stevenson at Apia.

The Samoan Times of February 1st says: A rumor is current in Apia that Mr. R. L. Stevenson, the celebrated novelist, is arranging for the purchase of about 400 acres of land, within a mile of Apia, upon which it is the intention of that gentleman to erect a dwelling house and become a permanent resident of Samoa. We will probably learn more on the subject in a few days, and sincerely hope the rumor is correct. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have been in Apia for some time. They have acquired a fair knowledge of the climate, and after their experience of nearly all the other islands of the South Pacific, we ought to feel proud that Samoa has been selected as the future abode of a gentleman who has gained such a world-wide celebrity as an author. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson will be an immense acquisition to Samoa.

Advices from Shanghai report that the Governor of Formosa has been captured and beheaded with the remaining rebel chiefs.

Advertisements.

STATEMENT

OF
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1889.

Assets		\$136,401,328 02.
Increase in Assets.....	\$10,319,174 46	
Surplus.....	\$9,657,248 44	
Increase in Surplus.....	\$1,717,184 81	
Receipts.....	\$1,119,019 62	
Paid Policy-Holders.....	\$4,903,087 10	
Increase during year.....	\$15,200,608 38	
Risks assumed.....	\$473,058 16	
Increase during year.....	\$151,602,483 37	
Risks in force.....	\$48,388,222 05	
Increase during year.....	\$565,949,933 92	
Policies in force.....	\$83,824,749 36	
Increase during year.....	182,310	
Policies written in 1889.....	23,941	
Increase over 1888.....	44,577	

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Real Estate and Bond & Mortgage Loans.....	\$69,361,913 13
United States Bonds and other Securities.....	\$50,323,469 81
Loans on Collateral Securities.....	\$9,845,500 00
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at Interest.....	\$2,988,432 79
Interest accrued, Premiums deferred, and in transit, etc.....	\$3,881,812 29
	\$136,401,328 02

Liabilities (including Reserve at 4 per cent), \$126,744,079 58.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.
A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor.

From the Surplus above stated a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Year.	Risks Assumed.	Risks Outstanding.	Assets.	Surplus.
1884.....	\$34,681,420	\$351,789,285	\$103,876,178 51	\$4,743,771
1885.....	46,507,139	368,981,441	108,908,967 51	5,012,634
1886.....	56,832,719	393,809,203	114,181,963 24	5,643,568
1887.....	69,457,468	427,628,933	118,806,851 88	6,244,442
1888.....	103,214,261	482,125,184	126,082,153 56	7,940,063
1889.....	151,602,483	565,949,934	136,401,328 02	9,657,248

New York, January 29, 1890.

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Very respectfully yours,
(signed) A. MOORE,
Manager Pauhaa Plantation.

HKHA, Sept. 28, 1889.

Mr. JOHN DYER, Agent Risdon Iron Works, Honolulu.

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Yours truly,
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